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MEDICAL REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION,

1868.

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Medical Representation in Parliament.

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION,

1868.

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TO

THE CORRIGAN ELECTION FUND.

REPORT OF THE MEETING

HELD TO FURTHER THE RETURN OF

SIR DOMINIC J. CORRIGAN, BART., M.D.

EDITED BY

R. D. LYONS, R. M'DONNELL, AND E. D. MAPOTHER,

TREASURERS.

DUBLIN:

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MEDICAL REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

INTRODUCTION.

TO one great aim the aspirations of the Medical Profession have been directed with unanimous voice, and by unmistakeable pronouncements in public and private within the last forty years.

Many are still living who can bear witness to the anxious desire which was felt within and without the Profession to promote the return to Parliament of the late Richard Carmichael, a movement which the circumstances of the day rendered impracticable.

Notwithstanding that on several occasions a member of the Profession had once and again found a seat in the Imperial Legislature, the great mass of the Profession felt that they were inadequately represented, so long as no man who had achieved foremost rank as a great original teacher, thinker, and writer on Medicine, and who had also attained the highest public confidence as a practitioner, held a seat in the House of Commons.

To such a man alone the Profession conceived that the advocacy of its cause could be entrusted, with the certain prospect of commanding the ear of the Legislature and the support of the public.

The circumstances of the time, the occasion, and the man to fulfil these re-

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quirements, and to command the suffrages of an important constituency, are realised at but extremely rare and far distant periods.

The impracticability, as well as the general impolicy of class or professional representation in Parliament is now universally admitted. And it is so utterly foreign to the genius of the Constitution as to render its attainment hopeless, even if it were desirable.

In view of these difficulties, the occasion afforded by the recent election for the City of Dublin seemed to offer an opportunity for the Profession, in the generally accepted candidature of Sir Dominic Corrigan, such as had never before been realised, and which could not perhaps be again looked for in any future juncture of affairs in the political world. It was believed and hoped that the Profession, as a body, would gladly avail themselves of this great opportunity to aid in the return to Parliament of a man who, however he differed from many within the ranks of his professional brethren in political and religious principles, was recognised by all as the foremost man in the Profession in Ireland.

That he belonged to the Liberal party in politics arose from that recognised necessity of the constitutional structure of these kingdoms, which assigns to each prominent member of the community some definite position in the great parties of the State, and compels him to take a place in one or other of the two great divisions of the Legislative Assembly, should he be fortunate enough to secure a seat therein.

Acting on the foregoing conclusions, and with a view to give immediate effect to the candidature of so eminent a physician, a few medical men in Dublin at once undertook to originate an appeal to the entire Profession in Ireland, to raise a fund towards defraying the necessary expenses of Sir Dominic Corrigan's election, to which he had previously intimated his willingness to

contribute himself a sum of £1,000. They were influenced to this by the knowledge of the great losses which would be entailed by his abandoning the practice of his profession for a large part of the year, and by the conviction that this generous sacrifice was undertaken mainly to uphold the cause of his professional brethren in the only assembly in which professional claims could be pleaded with a prospect of success.

To this appeal so ready and generous a response was made, that within the first three hours on the day of its inception a sum of £500 was subscribed amongst the practitioners of Dublin alone, and a contribution of at least double that amount was at once guaranteed; and when the circulars addressed to the Profession had reached their destination, a total subscription of £1,200 was raised from amongst the town and country practitioners throughout Ireland, contributed to by men of all shades of political and religious principles.

To the subscription thus inaugurated by the members of his own profession, who had stepped forward to fill the breach, may be fairly assigned the merit of bringing to practical issue the candidature of Sir Dominic Corrigan, already most favourably received amongst the general public, but in regard to which no definite conclusion had as yet been arrived at.

At once Sir Dominic Corrigan became the accepted candidate not alone of the great Liberal party, but of persons of all shades of political and religious opinions within and without the Profession, who looked forward to the return of such a man to Parliament as fraught with great consequences to Medicine and Humanity.

In the large and generous support which the movement received from his own Profession in town and country, and in the general enthusiasm which animated the great party which had espoused his candidature, were to be found the most favourable auguries for his success, and for the realisation of those hopes which

had been so long and so ardently entertained by the practitioners of Ireland, and to which formal expression had been repeatedly given in the official proceedings and published documents of more than one of the organised institutions of the Profession.

If, for reasons perhaps not anticipated, all within the Profession could not unite in a movement which all had previously professed to foster and to promote with their highest aspirations and their utmost energies, it might have been reasonably expected that those who might not join in it would have abstained from open and violent hostility against it when on the eve of achievement.

Never was unanimity in the Profession more to be desired; never was the want of cohesive power, and the facility of disruption by influences foreign to the calling of the physician, more fatally displayed.

To the advertising columns of the daily press resort was had to display, in unauthorised garb, with factitious importance, and in motley array, a list of members of the Profession who, for a political question on the decision of which his presence in the House of Commons could have no practical bearing, threw the weight of their personal and professional influence into the scales against the long-desired candidate of their own Profession, thus hazarding a procedure unknown to Medicine, and unparalleled in the annals of the sister profession of the Bar.

From a meeting of their Profession, represented by city and country practitioners, and specially held to consider from an exclusively professional point of view the question of Medical Representation in Parliament, and from which all topics of a political kind were rigidly excluded, the parties who signed the Declaration alluded to studiously kept aloof.

After a canvassing career of almost unequalled popularity, and which promised

well, not alone for immediate success, but for his future importance as a Representative in Parliament, Sir Dominic Corrigan's candidature was brought to the ultimate issue of the poll on the 18th November, 1868.

The following returns exhibit the result of the voting at the official declaration of the poll:

	General Electors.	Freemen	Total.
Sir D. J. Corrigan, Bart. ...	5,095 ...	286 ...	5,381
Jonathan Pim, Esq. ...	5,275 ...	303 ...	5,578
Hon. David Plunket ...	3,317 ...	2,019 ...	5,436
Sir A. E. Guinness, Bart....	3,452 ...	2,127 ...	5,579

An inspection of these figures will show that Sir Dominic Corrigan obtained a majority of the votes of the constituency of Dublin, which represent the property, the education, the intelligence, and the patriotism of the city. To the overwhelming numbers of the Freemen is mainly attributable his defeat; but it can never be forgotten that in this hour of trial of the Profession, a number of its members who were entrusted with the franchise held the balance, and turned it against the cause which they had themselves so long upheld and so loudly advocated.

ADDRESS

OF

SIR DOMINIC CORRIGAN, BART., M.D.

TO THE MEMBERS OF MY OWN PROFESSION, ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

GENTLEMEN—I venture to address the following observations to all Members of my Profession, without distinction, who are entitled to vote at the approaching Election for a Representative of our City in Parliament.

In my Address to the general constituency I necessarily, and in accordance with the practice in such addresses, confined myself to the three great political questions now agitating the public mind, and on which the great struggle of political parties is soon to take place.

But constituents and candidates both know that there are always other questions of great importance to be considered, to which each candidate will give his attention according to his special knowledge and the circumstances in which he may be placed.

For myself, one of the paramount objects to which I will devote my attention, should I be elected, will be to remove the gross injustice and cruelty of the present law, under which the Dispensary Medical Officers of Ireland now suffer the injustice and cruelty of taking their services for the public as long as they have bodily strength to labour by day and by night, and then, when old age and

infirmity disable them, turning them out to starve and die, without the smallest pension or pittance.

To the object of repealing this cruel state of the law I will devote unwearied, unceasing exertion.

The course I should propose to pursue would be somewhat different from what has been hitherto followed.

Hitherto the course adopted, to endeavour to attain the desired relief, has been by introducing a clause into other Bills—Poor Law Bills, Civil Superannuation Bills, &c.—while passing through the House. The result has always been defeat.

I know, from some experience in such matters, that the proposal of any clause introducing a new element into a Bill, during its passing, is always viewed with great jealousy by the House, and on this account is seldom, if ever, warmly supported, lest it should imperil the original Bill.

The course I should propose to myself would be to make the desired relief the whole substance of a short Bill, probably of not more than two clauses, with a preamble to the effect that "Whereas it is just and expedient, &c. &c., to provide superannuation allowance for Medical Officers of Dispensaries, &c. &c., it is hereby enacted, &c. &c.;" then expressing the conditions on which such might be given.

The attention of Members could then be fixed exclusively on the Bill, their objections met, and their support gained. I am confident that it is only necessary to make the Members of the House of Commons thoroughly acquainted with the question to obtain their assent to such a measure, founded on mere justice alone. To explain and carry such a Bill I would give my time and

efforts unceasingly and earnestly, seizing every opportunity of discussing it with individual Members, for it is only by such patient and personal explanation, and not through some formal debate, that success will be attained. To enable me to do this, *I now ask the Votes and influence of you all, Gentlemen, Members of my Profession, without distinction, who are Electors of Dublin.*

If you, Gentlemen, will support me in this endeavour to obtain justice for the Dispensary Medical officers of Ireland, I am certain of success. If you desert me, if but a single Vote of a Member of position in the Profession be recorded against me, that Vote will operate injuriously, to the prejudice of our country brethren, for no matter how strong their case, the hostile Member of Parliament will shelter himself behind such Vote, and say he cannot assent to their statement, for were it so bad as they assert, there surely would not be found in the whole Profession a single Member so heartless as to bar the way and exclude from Parliament the Candidate who had knowledge and will to support their cause. I have no doubt that many Candidates, on the approach of an Election, will be ready when asked by you to promise their support to a "Superannuation Bill;" but tacit support, luke-warm advocacy, or even the faithful fulfilment of the promise, will be of no avail to you if there be not an advocate in the House with an intimate knowledge of the question, and a thorough heartiness in the cause.

I know there are reasons that will lead some members of my Profession to think that they are not only justified but bound to vote against me at the coming Election. I know that these reasons spring from a high principle of conscientiousness—and I respect them for it, differing from me as they do on the Church Question; but the motive will be of little avail in counteracting the injurious effect of the act. My election or non-election cannot have the weight of a feather in the result to the Church Establishment in either way, while the effect

of a single hostile vote may work unbounded harm to the cause we have all at heart, and our professional brethren in the country may turn away with bitter and desponding feelings, and believe there is little sympathy for them where they had hoped for help.

Gentlemen, I now ask you, in the interval between this and the day of election, to weigh the question in all its bearings in your minds. I know your decision, whatever it may be, will be conscientious ; and I can only hope that you will come to the conclusion that the case, as it stands now before you, rests on peculiar grounds, and that you may without any sacrifice of principle give your votes for the attainment of a practical good rather than waste them for no result.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,

Very truly yours,

D. J. CORRIGAN, M.D.

Merrion-square West,
October 27th, 1868.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE PROFESSION.

For the purpose of putting before the public and the Profession the advantages of Professional Representation in Parliament, it was proposed in the Council of the Irish Medical Association (a body which has on many occasions most forcibly declared in favour of that object) to hold a meeting of the Profession under its auspices. The proposition was, however, negatived. Advertisements were then inserted in the papers, summoning a meeting of the Profession on the 10th of November in the Lecture Hall, Molesworth-place. A large number of metropolitan and provincial practitioners attended, as well as several students. Reporters from all the Dublin newspapers were present, and the following report is copied from that in the *Freeman's Journal:*

On the motion of Dr. EUSTACE, seconded by Dr. SHEA,

THE CHAIR WAS TAKEN BY DR. LYONS.

The CHAIRMAN said: "Gentlemen, I feel it a very high and distinguished honour to be called upon to fill the chair at so important a meeting as this. I look on the step that we are now about to inaugurate as one of the most important that has ever been taken by the Profession in this country, or in the whole of the Empire. I look upon it as marking an era in the history of our Profession, that we should assemble together for the purpose of promoting the return to the Imperial Parliament of a member of our own Profession, to represent our interests in the great central seat of legislation."

[At this point of the Chairman's observations, Sir Dominic Corrigan, accom-

panied by his son, W. J. Corrigan, LL.D., entered the hall, and was received with great enthusiasm, the whole meeting standing up and cheering him most vigorously.]

The CHAIRMAN, when the applause had subsided, continued to say: "I believe that this movement is important, not only for the Profession, but in a public point of view; and it is for the latter reason as well as for the former that I feel it so peculiarly an honour and a gratification to preside over this meeting. The various reasons why it is expedient, desirable, useful, and necessary that we should be represented in Parliament will be brought before you in separate and distinct resolutions, and I do not mean to anticipate what will be introduced for your consideration by the speakers to the resolutions. I will only say, in the words of a great statesman who lately honoured me by writing to me on this subject, that, quite independently of any party considerations, it would be most important on public grounds to have in Parliament a distinguished physician, who would have the confidence of his own Profession, to represent professional interests, and to aid and instruct the Legislature in the promotion of measures of public health and general sanitary utility. You will hear the reasons for our meeting here to-night ably stated by those who are to propose and second the various resolutions, and it is a most important and necessary thing for you to bear in mind that in meeting here on this occasion, as members of the Profession in this city and throughout the country, and many of you have come from a great distance, that we advocate on this night representation in Parliament on purely professional grounds (loud cheers)—that all general political considerations are to be entirely apart from the arguments and reasonings that are to be adduced before you (hear, hear); and I would beg to impress on you all, that if you find an absence of those general and exciting topics which have been elsewhere so ably dealt with already, to recollect that we are here solely for the great object of considering the propriety and necessity of securing for our Profession an adequate representation in Parliament. We have all along felt the necessity of this. We have all advocated it in private. It has been ad-

vocated publicly in more than one organised institution of the Profession; but we are here to-night to give a general and, I will say, a united expression of our unanimous opinion, that we deem it necessary that at this crisis of our Profession there should be a Representative in Parliament, to aid in the furtherance of those objects and measures which are dearest to the heart of the Profession. I will now call on my friend, Dr. M'Donnell, to move the first resolution."

Dr. Robert M'Donnell came forward to propose the first resolution, as follows:

"That in the opinion of this meeting it is in the highest degree desirable, on public as well as professional grounds, that a medical man of eminence, as Representative of the Medical Profession, should be returned to the new Parliament."

He said: "In the case of a great Profession like ours, spread as a network over the country, intimately connected with the sanitary and social well-being of the community, it is clear that the interests of the public and the true interests of such a Profession must be closely, I may say inseparably, united. The philanthropist who knows the vast importance of our sanitary laws—who knows how much the happiness of mankind is influenced by wise legislation regarding our medical charities, our hospitals, our lunatic asylums, our prisons—must feel the necessity of having in our great Legislative Assembly at least a few persons conversant with such topics.

"The medical man as a citizen feels this; but besides this he feels that the want of a Representative of his own Profession in the House of Commons is a cause of unjust treatment towards his brethren as compared with the members of other Professions. It is said that among men of our Profession there exists much petty jealousy, that we are deficient in *esprit de corps*—that hence our professional status is not what it should be. Be this true or be it false, we have as a Profession virtues which far more than counterbalance such a failing. I confidently assert that there is no body of men in the world actuated by a purer or more unselfish desire for the public weal (hear, hear). In this respect we can

challenge comparison with any profession. I have heard of a distinguished Chancery lawyer who, whilst admitting that the Incumbered Estates Court was a means of doing great good to the country, when asked how he liked it, said: "Like it? I like it the way a hack-car driver likes an omnibus." Is this the spirit in which we regard great sanitary or social improvements? May I ask was the medical man ever found who execrated the memory of Jenner, because by staying the plague of small-pox he put fees out of our pockets? No; the Medical Profession has ever been foremost, even at personal loss, to advance the public weal; and now it seeks for and hopes to obtain representation in Parliament not for merely selfish ends, but because in obtaining justice for its members it also serves the cause of the sick poor (hear, hear). It is needless to explain to a meeting like this how the injustice of refusing to those of our Profession who have grown old, or been struck down by disease in the discharge of their dispensary duties, reasonable pension on retirement, reacts upon the poor. The aged or decrepid dispensary doctor cannot resign; if he does, starvation awaits him. He clings on, and strives to do his work when he cannot really do it any longer. Who suffer, then, but his poor patients? I do not pretend to say that, in attempting to have this wrong redressed, we are actuated solely by a desire for the sick poor. Assuredly not; we are moved by that love of justice which actuates all men. But the cause of the sick and of our Profession go hand in hand; and, as it is in many similar cases, the proper service of the public can only be secured by the just and proper treatment of its medical servants. But this is a treatment we never shall receive until we have a Representative in the House of Commons (hear, hear).

"There is an Association, of which I have the honour to be a member, which for years past has urged this subject on its members. From the strange conduct of this Association—or, I should rather say, some of its leading members—I am almost tempted to believe that I have misconceived its object, and to suppose that, instead of aiming at the return to Parliament of a medical man for some of

the existing constituencies, its aim has been to have the entire Medical Profession made, as it were, into a new constituency, with power to elect a Member of Parliament from among themselves. If this latter be its object, it is a Utopian scheme indeed. For my part, I should on principle be opposed to it. Would the House of Commons ever grant to our Profession what it would deny to others? Would not engineers, solicitors, artists, and every profession, calling, and trade put in their claim, and then under such a system the House of Commons degenerate into an assembly in which the great national interests would be made subordinate to the interests of trades unions? If such has been its object, the sooner the Irish Medical Association abdicates its functions the better. If, however, on the other hand, its desire has been to secure the return of a medical man for one of the existing constituencies, the time has now arrived when it may aid in realising the aspirations of so many years. Let us hope that those who are its leaders will not now belie the sentiments so often expressed at its meetings—that the officers will not run away on the morning of the battle.

"The true mode of raising the social status of the Profession of Medicine is by aiming at the higher education of its members. There are some present—men who as teachers have attained the greatest eminence—better able than I to speak on this subject. They will, I believe, agree with me in thinking that much remains to be done towards the improvement of medical education. We know that little progress has been made by the Medical Council. I ask, would the presence in Parliament of an able member of our Profession be likely to accelerate measures in this direction? I believe it most unquestionably would, and that this is, perhaps, the most important of all reasons why the public should desire to see our Profession represented (applause).

"No one will doubt the charitable generosity of our Profession; we object as little as any men to give our services gratuitously to the poor, but this is no reason why our services are to be dragged from us for nothing. The most charitable man in the world does not wish to have his charity extracted from him by Act of

Parliament. If guineas were as plenty as blackberries, we should not like to give them "on compulsion." I confess my sense of justice revolts at the idea of being compelled to sign lunacy certificates, and the like, gratuitously. Such things could not occur had we our Representative in Parliament. The House of Commons is an eminently just and reasonable body. It requires only to have the case fairly stated before it, to deal with it fairly. What we need is an advocate who will be listened to (hear, hear, and cheers).

"The members of the Medical Profession possess, I believe, in a very high degree that kind of intellectual refinement which enables one to respect those who differ from him in opinion. And let me say, that I know no more certain test of refinement and mental cultivation than the power of entertaining a strong dislike of a man's opinions, without allowing it to assume the material form of dislike of the man himself. We are, upon the whole, singularly free from the vulgar tendency to impute unworthy and sordid motives to men's actions. The exercise of our calling makes us believe in the nobler part of man's nature, and we learn the great truth, which is the foundation of all genuine liberality, that views directly antagonistic to our own may be held by those whose honesty, integrity, and sincerity are unimpeachable. Hence it follows that we are peculiarly well suited to meet such a crisis as the present.

"We have, as it were, arrived at a point (where many a man comes on his journey through life) at which two paths diverge—either may be trodden with honour. Some will cleave to their Profession; they will say, as Dr. Martin of Portlaw, in the note which I hold in my hand (expressing his regret at not being able to be with us): 'I subscribed the small sum I did as a mark of sympathy with my professional brethren who suffer from an unjust state of the law.' They will give their aid in the attempt to secure Medical Representation, very much as they give a subscription to the Medical Benevolent Fund; they will go in for this earnestly and sincerely, desirous to serve the interests of their Profession and the public (applause). Some will take the other path. They

will refuse to leave the sinking ship, and, loyal to their family traditions, they will cling to her timbers to the last, and, true to convictions which will be respected by those by whom they are not shared, they will be honoured in the course they have thought right to follow. Aye, and let us have the generosity to recollect hereafter, if the victory is ours, that many a man among them, who was compelled by circumstances to lash himself to a plank or to grasp at a spar, was with us in his heart all the time, and wished God-speed to the cause of our Profession" (loud cheers).

Dr. Hynes, Kinvarra, in seconding the resolution, said: "Mr. Chairman, I feel much pleased in seconding this resolution. It is one that I have often proposed or seconded before at the annual meeting of the Irish Medical Association, and it is also one that I was glad and delighted to find to have met with the unanimous approval of that body. Bearing that in mind, when I first heard that a member of our Profession intended to offer himself as a candidate for the suffrages of his fellow-citizens of Dublin with a view to represent them in Parliament, I at once came to the conclusion that the Medical Association of Ireland would now have an opportunity of realising their most anxious wish, as expressed by their resolutions year after year for the last fifteen years, by uniting heart and soul to secure the return of a medical man able and willing to represent their wants and wishes in his place in Parliament. The only obstacle which I thought might arise which would obviate the consummation most devoutly to be wished, was the difficulty of finding a man willing to sacrifice all the pecuniary emoluments of his extensive practice to this end; and, labouring under this difficulty, as an old officer and vice-president of the Irish Medical Association, I took the liberty of writing a letter to the honorary Secretary suggesting a course of action in reference to the course which I thought expedient and fit for the Council of the Association to adopt. The public papers have informed me that, despite all the resolutions proposed and adopted by the Association on this subject, the Council of the

Association have thought proper to ignore them—nay, it appears that they would not even allow us to meet at our usual place of meeting to discuss the subject. One would suppose that conduct like this—so very inconsistent with all our professions—so destructive to the interests of the members of the Association—would not be ventured even by the most reckless of our body. But so it appears. Well, nothing could give me greater pain than to be called on to utter one word of displeasure on the conduct of men whom I have been associated with—working with for the last fifteen years. But I cannot avoid asking those gentlemen whether they considered the position they hold towards the general body of the Association when adopting a course in direct opposition to their wishes? Do they not know that they have placed us in that position solely with the view to uphold the honour and dignity of the Profession at large, and at the same time to advance the interests of the dispensary and workhouse medical officers? Do they fancy for a moment that they are doing one or other by the conduct they are now pursuing? I say they are not—and I say more, that they are abusing the power and privileges with which they have been invested, and that their conduct is likely to upset an Association that I myself have taken much trouble and contributed no small amount of money to uphold. But I regret that, from the conduct pursued by the Council on the present occasion, I can no longer support it; for if not reformed, it is not an Association of the Profession at large, but of a clique, actuated more by the prejudice of their political and religious bias than actuated by a desire to promote the welfare and advancement of the interests of the Profession.

"One subject more on which it appears Sir Dominic Corrigan has been attacked, maligned I might say. I refer to the charge of only allowing five shillings per day to medical attendants of fever hospitals. Now, I was one of those who received this fee, and I was very glad to get it, for I was bound by the situation I held previously to attend all fever cases in my district for my dispensary salary, and it was no small boon to me to have nearly £100 a-year added to my local salary

by the Board of Health; and before long, by establishing another dispensary in a remote part of my district, the Board of Health added another £100 a-year to my income. When I was laid up by sickness for three months, Sir Dominic Corrigan and the Board of Health paid not only my substitute during that period, but allowed me my full salary during the same period; and I received, when resuming the discharge of my duties, the kindest letter from the Board of Health telling me not to do so until I found myself fully able (hear, hear). I think treatment like that did not deserve any censure being cast on those administering the law which allowed but five shillings per day."

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Dr. Hayden proposed the following resolution:

"That this meeting has learned with great regret that the Council of the Irish Medical Association, a body for years professing its anxiety to establish professional representation in Parliament, has declined to act on the present occasion when the opportunity presents itself of promoting the return of a medical candidate."

Dr. Hayden said it gave him great pleasure to propose that resolution. He believed that the text of the resolution was in itself so eminently expressive as to require nothing from him. It had often been said that the Medical Profession could well afford to rely on itself, on its own merits, and not on extrinsic and adventitious aid. It was quite true that the Profession had held its own, but that was no reason whatever why they should be deprived of that parliamentary representation so fully enjoyed by the sister professions, divinity and law (hear, hear). This was the first time in the present generation that the opportunity of such representation had presented itself, and he felt it the duty of every member of the Profession to take advantage of it. Very many had advocated the necessity of representation in the House of Commons. It had been proclaimed on all sides, by the presidents and chairmen of their societies, and at their public meetings. He had heard this exceedingly often, and it must seem strange that

the very first time the opportunity offered itself they should fail to come forward and grasp it. If he was asked for evidence that the Irish Medical Association had acted in this way, he would but refer to the able speech of Dr. Hynes. Dr. Armstrong had proposed, and Dr. Ledwith had seconded, a resolution which expressed a strong desire for the promotion of parliamentary representation of the Profession, and asked that the Council be requested to take immediate action on the subject. That resolution was unanimously carried. They would naturally inquire how the extraordinary change had come over the Council. He could not tell them. But he would tell them that, on the 29th October of the present year, a meeting of the Council had been convened, and on that occasion a resolution had been proposed by a distinguished member of the Profession, Dr. Mapother, and the terms of that resolution were that a meeting of the whole Profession be called in the Antient Concert Rooms for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of returning a member of the Profession to Parliament. That resolution was negatived, and he would say, more shame to the Council (hisses). By that act the Council committed suicide. He would take a charitable view of the matter. It might be said that the objection was purely formal. But if that were so, how could they account for the present inaction of the Council. They were now in a crisis, and the Association had been totally inactive towards the object so often contemplated. If they were of opinion that medical men could obtain representation individually, Dr. M'Donnell had shown how utterly Utopian that scheme was. The Medical Profession was a mere fraction in society, and was dispersed throughout the country, and therefore it was union only that could save them (hear, hear); and the Council must have known all this (hear, hear). He was proud to stand before an assembly of gentlemen influential in the Profession and potential in society, representing all shades of politics and religion (hear, hear). He should be ashamed to stand there representing even for a time any sectarian section of the Profession. He hoped he stood there for the high calling dear and common to them all. Their

brethren in the country were suffering injustice, and he might say cruelty, and it was only necessary he believed to have a proper and able exposition of the facts made in Parliament to obtain redress. Such an exposition would be made by Sir Dominic Corrigan. Reverting to the subject of the resolution, the speaker said he would not anticipate the verdict of the meeting as to the conduct of the Irish Medical Association—a verdict which they were quite warranted in passing. But he would pronounce his own verdict—one well-known to coroners, a verdict of *felo de se*.

Dr. Isaac Ashe, of Warrenpoint, Carmichael Essayist, on rising to second the resolution, was very warmly received. He said: "There are two reasons why the Medical Profession has never obtained that consideration from society at large to which it is entitled by its many merits, and by its important bearing on the public welfare. The first is—its want of internal organisation; and we had hoped that something had been effected in the way of internal organisation by our Medical Association, and that their many members would aid us in a time like this, which is the very crisis of the battle of our Profession. We cannot, therefore, but much regret that they should have failed us in our need. We had hoped that with one heart and hand, and as one man, we would have endeavoured to secure our professional interests, and I may add the interests of the public, in that special department which is committed to the charge of medical men. But we need not despair, for opposition always rouses the energy of brave men, and we can have no victory without a battle. And the second, the want of a link to connect it, as a whole, with the public and the State. As a whole, our relations with society have been private, particular, and individual, instead of public, general, and universal (hear, hear). The time has come when a change must be made—when the proper place and power of the Medical Profession must be asserted and maintained; and the first step towards this end must be the representation of the Profession in Parliament (hear, hear). It is very well to have members of Parliament pledged

to consult for our interests; but do they know what our interests are? Shall they be able to enter into them, and to express them, in the House? Shall they be either able or willing to devise well-considered and apt measures for relieving our internal disorders, for healing our disagreements with others, for placing us in proper relations with the public, to the mutual advantage of both (hear, hear)? There are two points in Sir Dominic Corrigan's history which mark him out specially as the proper man to represent the interests of the Profession, of the practitioner, in Parliament. The first is the noble speech which he made on the subject of professional education when the British Medical Association met in this city last year (applause); and the second is his generous and able advocacy of the representation of the registered practitioner in the General Medical Council at the meeting of that body this year (applause). On the first occasion he showed his appreciation of the direction which medical reform must take, if it is to be of any real value; his appreciation of the fact proved, by every principle of political economy, that what we may call medical strikes are useless; that in a limited district they merely cause a rush of practitioners to that district; that if general throughout the whole Profession they merely cause a rush from without into the ranks of the Profession, so as immediately to reduce the market value of medical labour again (hear, hear). Sir Dominic showed his appreciation of the fact that only by raising the educational barriers can the present excessive competition be diminished, and the Profession be given the control of the labour market. On the second occasion he showed his appreciation of the only mode of attaining this end by introducing into the General Medical Council a party powerful in union if not in numbers, whose interest it shall be to attain this end as being themselves practitioners, and who shall be able to overweigh the rivalry and mutual centralisation of the medical corporations, and to turn the scale in favour of higher education, both general and professional, in the interest at once of the public and of the working practitioner, who is oppressed with excessive competition owing to the lowness of the present educational standard. Sir Dominic Corrigan

is just the man to urge these considerations on the House, to show the disadvantage resulting to the public from a low standard of medical education, and to obtain, firstly, a proper constitution, and, secondly, due authority and controlling power for the General Medical Council (loud applause). The pressure towards reform must always commence from without; but he who within the magic circle of authority is able to understand the direction in which the force of public opinion is setting, and who has the courage and promptitude to put himself at the head of it, as Sir Dominic Corrigan has in this case done, to guide it, direct it, and conduct it to the desired end—he who shall have consulted for his less fortunate brethren, their wants, their interests, their wishes—this man will be followed by all eyes, and will attain the summit of professional ambition and the pinnacle of professional glory" (loud applause).

The Chairman then put the resolution, which passed unanimously.

Dr. O'Meara, of Carlow, proposed the third resolution, as follows:

"That this meeting is of opinion that it is most desirable to take immediate steps to secure the return of a representative of the Medical Profession in Ireland."

He said that when he heard of the meeting a few days ago he resolved, no matter at what inconvenience, to attend it, because he considered it a duty by his humble presence to aid the objects for which it had been convened (hear, hear). The resolutions, so far as they had been put, were such mere truisms that they scarcely required any development (hear, hear). The army and the bar were well represented, not only in the House of Commons, but in the House of Lords, and the consequence was that their interests were certainly not neglected (hear, hear). He had not the honour of being connected with a dispensary in the country, but at the same time he felt the injustice that had been heaped upon his brethren by the Act which had been passed for the regulation of dispensaries. Their work was often so hard that the public would scarcely credit it if they heard it (hear, hear). Let them become totally incapable, even by accident, in

pursuing their professional avocations, and no pension would follow (hear). Now what was the case with regard to the law? He believed that if an Assistant-Barrister had been for a considerable time attending to his duties he could retire on a pension (hear). It had been stated that the medical officers of dispensaries had no right to a pension, because all their time was not engaged in attending to the duties of their situations which they held. Let them extend the same principle to the Assistant-Barrister. Only a small portion of his time was employed; nevertheless he had a pension—the medical man had not (cheers). That was a decided injustice; but this injustice, instead of being corrected, had to his own knowledge been recently extended. Having regard to those matters, they would at once agree in this resolution—that a representative of the Medical Profession in Ireland was absolutely essential (hear, hear). He would go further, and say that it was more necessary for the benefit of the public than it was for the Profession (hear, hear). Throughout the country the means for the prevention of disease, which might be accomplished under due sanitary regulations, were in a most deplorable condition; and he submitted that the Legislature was totally incapable of extending the benefits of sanitary science without having some one to direct them. There was not a suitable representative of the Medical Profession in the House of Commons; and, in all Ireland, perhaps in the British dominions, there was not a man better qualified to occupy that position than his friend, Sir Dominic Corrigan (loud cheers).

Dr. Cruise rose to second the resolution. He said: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, fellow-members of the Medical Profession, it is with thorough satisfaction I rise to second the resolution just now so ably put by Dr. O'Meara of Carlow. It is needless, and would be tiresome to enter at length upon the necessity for medical reform. The Medical Council has proved powerless, even to achieve the long-hoped amendment in education (hear, hear). The wretched laws which, libelling justice itself, exact from our dispensary brethren their

labour, so long as they can labour, and then cast them adrift to starve and die when broken down by work or illness, are at this day a burning shame; while the insulting injuries thrust upon our Profession by the very government which should protect it, cry aloud for redress (cheers). Where, I ask, shall we look for redress? I believe in parliamentary representation. The strong voice of one who understands what we require, and is willing to urge for it, undoubtedly will command the attention, and obtain the just consideration of the House of Commons (hear, hear). With such help we may hope to see the end of the present chaotic and inefficient state of the Legislature in reference to medical education. Then, too, we may rationally expect that the cruel grievances of the poor law service will become but a painful memory of the past, and that we shall find protection from the deep personal wrongs to which we are all liable in the public service—in the army, the navy, and soforth (hear, hear). Each one of these passages in our professional career might furnish a theme for a long address; but I shall leave their discussion to others, and confine myself to a single illustration of the help we need in Parliament. But a few months ago, when Dr. Robert M'Donnell, in all humanity and in the independence of his professional position, urged upon the Executive the duty of better care for those whom the government had deprived of their liberty *on suspicion*, his remonstrances were curtly met by dismissal; and he and Mr. Ward, the resident apothecary, who worked under his direction, and whose case was even more unjustly dealth with, were rudely sent forth, and tardily allotted a so-called compensation really no better than a mockery. Such a course, I fearlessly assert, would never have been attempted by any government if there were in Parliament a representative of the Profession prepared to call them to account; neither would the House of Commons permit it (hear, hear). It is, I believe, to Parliament that we must look for the amendment of the laws under which we live. No process of reform within the circle of the Profession, however perfect it may be, can overrule those laws; and until they are made just, and adapted to our wants, we must suffer.

Believing thus, I second with thorough satisfaction the resolution put by Dr. O'Meara, namely: 'That this meeting is of opinion that it is most desirable to take immediate steps to secure the return of a representative of the Medical Profession in Ireland.'"

Dr. Morrogh, of the Indian army, supported the resolution. He observed that it gave him great pleasure to appear there that evening to assist and support them in their efforts to get their Profession represented in Parliament. He thought it was the duty of every medical man who had a vote to support so distinguished a member of their Profession as Sir Dominic Corrigan (cheers). He had known him for years, and he would be glad of the opportunity of giving him a vote. With regard to the Council of the Medical Association he would rather have said the resolution which had been adverted to was rejected by a majority, for, without mentioning names, there were many in favour of it (cheers).

Dr. H. H. Stewart also spoke to the resolution, which was then put and carried without dissent.

Sir Dominic Corrigan then came forward to address the meeting, and was received with prolonged applause. He said: "Gentlemen, I cannot thank you as I would wish for the position in which I stand here to-night. There are summits of ambition for every man to attain; but when I recollect that as long ago as the year '25, forty-three years since, I studied in Edinburgh, and that from that time to this I have spent my life in Ireland—to find that at the end of that period I have received the unanimous approval of the Profession from India to Cape Clear—from India to the Giant's Causeway—from India to the West of Ireland—for we have representatives from all here to-night—to say that you will place your trust in me—to ask me to represent your interests in Parliament (your just interests, for you have never asked me for more)—is, I think, the

proudest compliment that ever was paid to a man (hear, hear, and cheers); it is impossible for a man to go through that length of professional life—in which, for almost every day of it, his feelings, his principles, and his professional conduct are all before his brethren—without feeling that he has passed through an ordeal of which he may be proud, and received a compliment for which he ought to feel most grateful; and I do feel so. Early in life, long and long before ever I thought that such a post of ambition should be opened to me, as I toiled as a dispensary doctor—for I toiled as such—often and often I felt that we were neglected, that our merits were not seen, that we were unjustly treated; and often and often I thought that it arose from the fact that has been so frequently mentioned to you here this evening, that while in Parliament the just interests of other professions are attended to, there has been no one to advocate our just claims (hear and cheers). And many and many a time I thought as I saw those who were the heads of my Profession, that they might well have afforded the sacrifice of some portion of their income when they had attained that position, in both means and eminence, that would have entitled them to it—that they were wanting in duty, not alone to the Profession but to the public, not to make some sacrifice for both (hear); for I have looked, and have ever looked, on the interests of the public and of our Profession as the same (hear and cheers). A few years ago, when the subject of Parliamentary Reform was broached, there was a universal outcry against our non-representation, and there was almost a universal exclamation that if any one in the Profession did come forward to stand as representative for any place in Ireland, England, or Scotland, who would support the just claims of the Profession, that man would be supported (hear and cheers). I then stated, when the idea was started, that if ever the opportunity offered I would avail myself of it. The opportunity has offered, and I have kept my word (hear); and if I am not returned as your representative to Parliament, let the evil fall on those who have not kept their word (hear and cheers). Now, as to the mode of getting into Parliament.

The Chairman has very properly stated that politics are not to be admitted at this meeting (hear), and I will not break that rule; but as to getting into the House of Commons without belonging to some party at the present moment, you might as well think of flying through the roof (hear, hear, and cheers). I have addressed Dublin on the principles which, as regards the whole country, I believe to be right. They may be right, or they may be wrong. In the words of my address to the Profession, "I can only hope that you will come to the conclusion that the case as it stands now before you rests on peculiar grounds, and that you may, without any sacrifice of principle, give your votes for the attainment of a practical good, rather than waste them for no result." In addressing the electors in the first instance, I did not address one word to the Profession, because I felt that to have asked them before I had addressed the general constituency, would have been to have canvassed them unfairly (hear, hear). But that Address having appeared on a Monday morning, within less than four-and-twenty hours afterwards my Address went forward to the Profession, stating distinctly what my views were, and asking for their support (hear, hear). I will not find fault in the slightest degree with any one who does not think that he ought to support me—that is a matter for himself, not for me. I will draw your attention to this, as regards members who do not belong to the Profession, and who do state for election purposes that they will support the just claims of dispensary medical officers to fair salaries and to superannuation, that their promises are not worth the paper on which they are written (hear, hear). It is very easy to make a promise of that kind—it is very easy in the course of a canvass to say whenever the opportunity offers, "I am ready to support you;" but these men are perfectly useless, because they have no strong feelings for the grievances under which our country medical practitioners suffer; and even if they had, they have not the knowledge to enable them to point out the remedy for these evils (hear, hear). If even a majority of the members of the House of Commons felt you were suffering under grievances—and no body of men in the public service in

any country in Europe suffers under grievances like yours at the present moment (hear, hear)—they are perfectly useless without a leader (hear, hear). They are perfectly useless without a man who understands the subject (hear, hear). It may be presumption on my part, but I will say that as regards Ireland at the present moment there is not a man in the House of Commons out of the Profession who is fit to instruct them, or to make an impression on them (hear, hear, and cheers). We have a member of the Profession as a representative from Ireland, a friend of my own, but he has never lived in Ireland since boyhood; personally he knows nothing of our lives, nothing of our work, nothing of our labours, nothing of what you go through (hear, hear). I have gone through all the phases of professional life, from the hard dispensary life, when I walked the Liberties of Dublin, up to the time when I acted as Commissioner of Public Health, and when, as Dr. Hynes has said—which has made me so proud—I did not act unfairly (loud cheers). You have seen the anonymous slanders and untruths that have been circulated as to the course I followed when a Commissioner of Health. I am prepared here, and with documents, to meet them and rebut them all. Is it your pleasure that I should notice them? (No, no). Then I throw them from me, and after this moment will never again think them worth a reply. Dr. M'Donnell has alluded to what is really the great subject of the present hour—and that is, the superannuation of the dispensary medical officers throughout Ireland (hear). There is always some subject that ought to be kept prominent as the end to be gained; and if we allow ourselves, in going after that, to diverge to the right or to the left—to have our attention directed from what is the great object—we shall fail in attaining it. The great object to be gained at the present moment is justice to our Profession with regard to medical superannuation (cries of hear, hear). My view as to the mode of attaining it is, that a short bill that would not occupy one page be pressed on the Reformed House of Commons, with a preamble to this effect: 'That it is expedient, for the good of the public, that superannuation should be granted to the medical officers

of dispensary districts' (hear, hear). If a man who understands the subject rises in the House of Commons, and if he shows, as I can by hundreds of instances, that the boards of guardians throughout Ireland are placed in this lamentable predicament—that they have mercy to show to the medical officers on the one hand, mercy to show to the poor on the other; that, although they know the medical officer has come to a time in his life when he is physically unable to perform his work, and that the poor cannot be as well attended to as they ought to be, yet they are placed in this terrible predicament—that if they dismiss the medical officer on the one hand, they may condemn him to sink to the lowest position of the poor whom he attended the day before; and on the other, if they continue him in his office, the poor are neglected. Are they to blame? It is the law that places them in that predicament (hear, hear). The law must be altered, and no one but a member of our Profession can stand up and explain, as he only will be able to explain, that instead of the medical officer looking for superannuation, and thus imposing the double burthen on the board of guardians of paying superannuation and a salary to his successor, he is the very man that will stand in the way and work as long as he can, for it is his object and his self-interest to retain his position in the country. He will not have the tax imposed until it is absolutely necessary for the public good (hear, hear). These are points which no man, no matter how anxious he is even to keep his word, can explain in the House of Commons unless a member of your own Profession. Dr. M'Donnell has properly put before you this, that to ask for a representation of the Profession is the idlest, the most Utopian scheme that ever entered into the head of man, for you would thus attempt to establish the principle that the representative of a class is to go to the House of Commons, and then every class should be represented (hear, hear). You can only have a representative of a constituency, but take care that he is a man who, in representing the constituency, has such knowledge as will make him able to protect the just interests of the Profession to which he belongs (hear, hear); and if I go into the House of Commons—and I suppose it

is not committing a breach of the rules to say, I think I shall (cries of hear, hear, and loud cheers)—I am sure I only express your feelings, when I state that you will view me not as the representative of a class to advance your interests at the expense of the public (hear, hear), but that you will recognise me as the representative of the second City in the Empire (hear, hear, and cheers), carrying with me that influence, and possessing I hope that information, that will enable me to lay before the House of Commons sound reasons for doing you justice." Sir Dominic Corrigan urged the medical students to take an active and independent position in all matters affecting their future interests, and concluded amid prolonged cheers by stating that if they accepted his exposition of the views he had put forward he would, if returned, endeavour to carry them out to the utmost of his power.

Dr. Fitzpatrick proposed the following resolution:

"That this meeting having heard the exposition of Sir Dominic Corrigan's views, pledges itself to use its best exertions to secure his return."

Dr. J. A. Byrne seconded the resolution. He said that the claims of Sir Dominic Corrigan were paramount to any that could be put forward on behalf of any medical man in Ireland to represent the medical Profession throughout the country. In Sir Dominic Corrigan they had a combination of qualities which were essential to a great statesman—he was endowed with remarkable eloquence, he possessed the greatest powers of observation, he was enriched by the possession of the most lucid of intellects, and he had a temper of the most imperturbable calm, as recent circumstances had proved (cheers). He alluded to the gross calumnies which had been circulated against him in certain of the public journals, and of which the writers appeared to be so much ashamed, that they did not dare to publish with their own names those slanderous letters; but they sheltered themselves behind the columns of the press, and assumed the name of "Senex," &c. &c. Now it was not solely for

those qualities that Sir Dominic Corrigan had received the support of so great a number of medical men in Dublin and throughout the country; but, moreover, it should be recollected that from the earliest period of his career, he had been connected with every movement which was calculated to benefit and improve the Profession. He had endeavoured, out of and in the Medical Council, to carry out the principles of advanced education; he had been selected, on account of his administrative ability, to fill the highest positions; and, in fact, his talents had been universally recognised. He (Dr. Byrne) did not for one moment mean to institute a comparison between Sir Dominic Corrigan and many other eminent physicians, who were so great ornaments to the Profession in this City, as regards medical skill and ability; but this he did say, that the fame of Sir Dominic Corrigan, both as a physician and as a writer, was spread far and wide, and that he reflected lustre upon Dublin, his native City (cheers.) He (Dr. Byrne) might be permitted to mention a circumstance which he had recently heard stated, at the large public meeting which was held a few days since, at which Sir Dominic Corrigan was nominated for the representation of this City. His friend, Mr. Dowse, in speaking of the wide-spread reputation of Sir Dominic Corrigan, mentioned a most interesting fact. In travelling recently on the Continent, he met, in a remote German town, a most learned professor who had visited Dublin a few years before. He told Mr. Dowse that Dublin was a grand city. He, wondering why this poor and deserted City was esteemed by this enlightened physician to be so grand a place, asked him his reason for so thinking. His reply to him was: "Because there was a great physician in it called Corrigan" (cheers). Could there be mentioned a circumstance more strongly illustrative of his great reputation; and it must be remembered that this was related to a large meeting of the supporters of Mr. Pim and Sir Dominic Corrigan—not by a member of our Profession, but by a most distinguished advocate and one of the greatest ornaments of the Irish bar—his friend Mr. Richard Dowse. But, not only did Dr. Byrne think that he was entitled to our support; he was entitled to our warmest

gratitude because he has nobly stepped forward at the present crisis in medical affairs, when timidity prevailed elsewhere, and has thrown himself into the breach. Now, here let it be asked—what has Sir Dominic to gain by being our representative? He has attained to the highest pinnacle of medical fame—he has acquired wealth and title—he is not a young man for whom the excitement of political life might possess a charm—he cannot expect additional emoluments or honours. On the contrary, he has everything to lose—practice, opportunity, and what is to him a matter of the greatest moment, his health, most probably, in such a career as that into which he proposes to launch himself for the benefit of his Profession. For these reasons he thought that that large and imposing demonstration of the Medical Profession, embracing as it did much of its rising intelligence, would agree with him that Sir D. Corrigan deserved their warmest gratitude. Allusion had been made by previous speakers to a circumstance which had recently occurred—he meant the attitude which, in the present crisis, had been assumed by the Council of the Medical Association of Ireland. It should be remembered that that Association had been formed for the purpose of redressing the wrongs of the Medical Profession in Ireland, and had been some years in existence. Medical representation in Parliament had been one of the watchwords of that Association, it having always been felt that the Profession required an exponent of its wrongs in the House of Commons. But, he would ask, what had been the conduct of that Council when it was known that Sir D. Corrigan was in the field? The resolution which was proposed at that meeting of the Council, which had been referred to, to the effect that medical representation was desirable and, in fact, necessary, was scouted by the majority of the Council. Nay, not only did this happen, but, moreover, that Council had the notice of the rejection of that resolution, proposed by Dr. Mapother and seconded by him (Dr. Byrne), inserted in all the Conservative journals, and in none of the Liberal—a most unusual course to be adopted, he must say, and one which would require explanation; and thus, in fact, the Council had made itself a conspicuous opponent

of Sir D. Corrigan. He would not allude further to the matter, but he had no fear that the Medical Profession throughout all Ireland would ask that Council of the Medical Association for an account of the manner in which it had discharged the functions assigned to it—viz., of watching over the interests of the medical men of Ireland, when the opportunity did arrive of forwarding a long cherished object—viz., Medical Representation in Parliament. Now, it might be asked, what business medical men had to interfere with politics—why were they not content with pocketing their fees and attending to their professional duties—what necessity had they for special representation in Parliament? His answer to that question was, that the history of our Profession for the last sixty years had indeed been a very sad one. The condition of the medical man in the country was little better than that of a serf (hear, hear). Badly paid, hardly worked, the victim of fever and pestilence, he must toil on in his chains; he has no rest, no relaxation, he must never hope for any improvement in his condition; and when old age and infirmity come upon him, he has no resource but to continue his duties, to the detriment of those entrusted to his care. In fact, the condition of the medical man was worse than that of any other in the country, and requires strong remedies. Much better, therefore, would it be to send a Representative of their Profession to Parliament—a man who had the courage and the ability to expose its wrongs to those who had the power of redressing them—a man who was acquainted with every phase of the medical history of his country—a man who, he was happy to say, enjoyed the confidence of the Irish Medical Profession—than to seek the redress of those wrongs by sending whining deputations to officials who had neither the power nor the wish to change the present state of things. For those reasons, he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution (loud cheers).

The resolution was passed unanimously.

Dr. Mapother proposed the following:

"That this meeting is of opinion that the best course to obtain superannuation for medical officers is by the introduction of a special bill for that purpose, as suggested by Sir Dominic Corrigan in his Address to the Profession."

Dr. Mapother said that having been in London, he had formed one of a deputation to Lord Mayo when that nobleman was Chief Secretary for Ireland. The object of the deputation was to press on the government the importance of enacting the Local Officers Superannuation Bill. They were accompanied by Sir John Gray, Mr. Pim, and Dr. Brady; and these were the only members whom, after the utmost efforts, they could get to accompany them to Lord Mayo. Every argument in favour of the measure was adduced—but in vain, as they found the noble lord strenuously opposed to them. This deputation found ignorance on this, and other medical questions, amongst many—apathy amongst all; and he was convinced that the only remedy was to have the Profession properly represented—and the opportunity was now offered them. Sir Dominic Corrigan was pre-eminently the man for the occasion (applause). The laws relating to public health were multifarious and ill-arranged; and some, which had been most beneficial in England, were not yet extended to Ireland. The educational institutions of the Profession were by no means as well organized as on the Continent; and there was no more earnest reformer than Sir Dominic Corrigan.

Dr. Davys seconded the resolution, and in doing so detailed the difficulties and dangers to which Dispensary Physicians were subjected in their own and neighbouring districts in the examination of lunatics. For such duty no fee whatever was awarded under the recent Lunatic Asylums Act—an injustice which would never have been enacted if so able a representative as Sir Dominic Corrigan had a seat in the House of Commons.

The Chairman, in putting the question, said: "The importance of the truth

conveyed through the resolution would be made apparent by a circumstance which he would mention. When the Local Superannuation Bill was going through the House, they had tried to introduce a clause for the medical officers. They were supported by Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Sir John Gray, and Mr. Pim. There was no more popular man at either side of the House than Sir Colman. They knew the earnestness and assiduity of Mr. Pim, and everybody was well aware of the eloquence and ability which Sir John Gray (applause) brought to bear on everything which he took in hand. Notwithstanding all, they failed; and this showed the urgent necessity of having a man of their own Profession, who would be able to represent them and their peculiar interests (applause). That man was Sir Dominic" (applause).

Dr. Cryan proposed, and Dr. Brady seconded, the following resolution:

"That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the country medical practitioners, who have so well supported the cause of the representation of our Profession in Parliament by their liberal subscriptions."

Mr. Tyrrell proposed, and Dr. Walshe seconded, a motion, that Dr. Lyons do leave the chair, and that Dr. Hynes be called thereto (hear, hear).

Dr. Gogarty said: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I rise with feelings of great pleasure to propose a vote of thanks to our Chairman, Dr. Lyons, for the dignified and graceful manner in which he has presided over this influential meeting. I consider that to Dr. Lyons is due a special vote of thanks for his great exertions as Treasurer of the Corrigan Fund, in connexion with Doctors Mapother and Robert M'Donnell as Secretaries. They have obtained the enormous sum of £1,143, medical subscriptions to this fund (applause). Sir, I have sincere pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to our Chairman" (applause).

Dr. Dirham seconded the proposition.

Dr. Hynes put the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

Dr. Lyons said he thanked them, but he felt honoured in having presided at the meeting. Dr. Gogarty was quite right as to the large amount of subscriptions, and he was glad to tell them that they were still coming in fast (applause).

Loud cheers having been given for Sir Dominic Corrigan, the proceedings terminated.

EXTRACTS

FROM LETTERS ACCOMPANYING SUBSCRIPTIONS.

DR. J. M'DONNELL, *Poor Law Commissioner.*

"MY DEAR SIR DOMINIC—Since I have held my present office till this day I have thought it right, having to deal with people of all sects and politics, to restrict my political demonstrations to the act of voting for the candidate for parliamentary honours whom I believed to be most likely, as a member of Parliament, to promote the true interests of the United Kingdom, and especially of that part of it called Ireland. If I regarded your present candidature merely, in its political aspect, I should follow the same line of conduct now, and simply give my vote to you and Mr. Pim. But you come before me not only as a politician of opinions which I think sound, but as a candidate proposed, if successful, to be the advocate in the House of Commons of wisely liberal treatment in legislation of the Medical Profession, and of improvements in medical education, which I know would result in very great public benefit. I know that giving to boards of guardians power to pension medical officers when past work, would be both just to them and a great blessing to the sick poor. I know that by any reform of our present system of medical education and examination—which, by comparison with that of France and Germany, is perfectly disgraceful to our Legislature—great benefits would accrue to society at large ; and I believe that the lucid expositions you could give before the Commons and the nation of the multifarious vices of the existing system would before long, by 'a happy despatch,' secure them replacement by a system which would effectually bar the entrance into the ranks of the Medical and Surgical Profession against all who did not prove themselves to be possessed of such professional knowledge as would make them professionally well-informed, and therefore make them worthy servants of the public.

These considerations have brought me deliberately to the conclusion that it would be wrong to confine myself in your case to the limits I have hitherto prescribed to myself on the occasion of voting for parliamentary candidates, and I have accordingly given to my son, Robert, a draft for £100, to be used in furtherance of your return.—I am, dear Sir Dominic, very truly yours,

"J. M'Donnell."

Dr. Anderson, *Newtownhamilton, Armagh.*

"I endorse all that Dr. R. M'Donnell has said, that our different religious views should not bias us against professional union, and that if we are ever to have a Representative in Parliament, now is the time for combined action."

Dr. M'Dermott, *Kells.*

"Having since O'Connell's time voted for the Conservative party, and still retaining my Conservative bias, they had reason to expect my vote on the present occasion. But finding that Sir D. Corrigan has offered himself, I believe I shall best serve society in general, and at the same time afford myself a high gratification, by contributing to place him in that position by which his talents and labours may most effectually benefit his fellow-citizens, and serve that Profession which his advocacy and character have uniformly tended to elevate and dignify. I have therefore much pleasure in offering Sir D. Corrigan my vote and interest at the coming election. I send herewith my mite—would it were more—and shall (D.V.) attend whenever advised to vote for *our* member."

Dr. Bennett, *Bruff.*

"I care not what the candidate's political opinions may be when a professional brother becomes a candidate for Parliament, a position so much required for the Profession in general. Fancy my being a dispensary officer for over twenty-five years, and now obliged to resign, being from excessive toil broken down in health, without a

chance of retiring allowance. Had I not been in other respects independent, I suppose I should share the same fate as many others of my professional brothers."

Dr. Hanrahan, *Mountrath.*

"I am truly glad that the Profession is at last alive to the necessity of returning medical men—there cannot be a second opinion as to the fitness of Sir D. Corrigan to represent us. I wish the suggestion of Dr. Clarke (of Dunfanaghy) had been sooner acted on. Now that a move is made in the right direction, I trust that the members of our Profession, both in the city and in the provinces, will all unite as one man to carry out so desirable an object."

Dr. O'Rorke, *Enniscorthy.*

"The members of the Irish Medical Association, who so long desired a member of our Profession to be in the House of Commons to aid us in our exertions, will support by their subscriptions a man above all others most suitable to advocate our interests."

A Gentleman *enclosing* £10 *wrote:*

"Although not practising my Profession, yet I feel so great an interest in the subjects of sanitary and medical reform, that I would look upon Sir D. Corrigan's election as member for the Irish Metropolis as a matter for the greatest rejoicing."

A Physician of the highest standing *wrote as follows:*

"All my life a staunch Conservative, and conscientiously attached to the union of Church and State, opposed also to the disendowment of my Church, though open to the correction of the several abuses and anomalies which have, with the lapse of time, crept into the management of its temporalities, yet I see fully the necessity which exists for some leader in Parliament to bring prominently before the House, and sustain with

personal weight and argument, the cause of the Medical Profession in its just demands and civil rights. Such an opportunity may not occur again of sending to Parliament as our representative such a fit person as Sir D. Corrigan, who thus comes forward at the personal sacrifice of money, time, and domestic comfort. I have no doubt, if he is elected, that tardy justice will be dealt out under his leadership."

Dr. Hynes, *President of the Connaught Branch of the Irish Medical Association.*

"Dear Sirs—I hope my subscription (£5) towards the Corrigan Indemnity Fund has reached you. I find by an extract from a letter of "a most influential officer of the Irish Medical Association,' published in the *Freeman* of yesterday, the question asked—'What is the Council of the Irish Medical Association doing?' I would take the liberty of asking them the same question, and I would also ask those gentlemen who have been placed on that Council to watch the interests and uphold the independence of the members of the Association at large, what right have they to sacrifice those interests and that independence to the bigotry and intolerance of their political prejudices? Has any one of those gentlemen ever stood up in his place at our meetings, when a resolution on parliamentary representation was before the chair, with an amendment to this effect—'That the medical representative of the Association be, however, prohibited from exercising his own judgment on all other subjects coming before him in his place in Parliament; and, above all, that he shall not vote against the Established Church?' That course would have been intelligible. But its adoption would have left them where they would have no power for evil; and they knew it, and were therefore silent. I, too, have been one of the first and the most steadfast supporters of the Association from its foundation; but conduct such as I have been commenting on is enough to make every liberal and independent member of the Association sever all connexion from such a political non-medical society. I am glad, however, to perceive that the members of the Association are not influenced by the conduct of their Council, but, rejoicing at the fact of having at length found the very man of all others in the Profession best calculated to be of use to them in his place in Parliament, are determined to support him.—Yours truly,

"Denis J. Hynes."

Dr. Ryan, *Pallasgreen*.

." The medical men of Ireland want a Representative in the House of Commons. The dispensary officers are badly paid and badly treated, and it is our duty, without distinction of class or creed, to support Sir Dominic Corrigan."

Dr. Comerford, *Kilkenny*.

" It is to be hoped that none of us will hereafter have to reproach ourselves for indifference in this all-important struggle for the Profession, and that the medical men of Dublin who have the good fortune to be on the list of electors will come forward and record their votes with that noble *esprit de corps* which belongs, *par excellence*, to the Medical Profession."

Dr. Brodie, *Limerick*.

" As a member of the Medical Association, and President of the Limerick branch, I have to express my surprise and regret that, notwithstanding the resolutions repeatedly and unanimously adopted at the general meetings in favour of Medical Representation in Parliament, the question is now to be tabooed, or not entertained, until either a Medical candidate of no politics, or one whose political principles must accord with those of the members of the Council, shall be found. I have subscribed to the fund for defraying the expenses of Sir D. Corrigan's candidature, quite irrespective of his general politics, and did expect that the general body of my professional brethren would act in a similar spirit. I may take the opportunity of adding that, to Dr. John M'Donnell, P.L.C., the thanks of the Profession, more especially the poor law medical officers, are pre-eminently due, for the practical proof which he has given of his sincere desire to promote their interest."

Dr. Cosgrave, *Finea.*

"Some of the guardians here, on hearing of the contemplated superannuation of worn-down medical officers, submitted a scheme of reducing the districts, knowing that I was the oldest medical officer in the union. Their plan dissected my district completely; however, I think the Poor Law Commissioners will not entertain the plan."

Dr. Motherell, *Strabane.*

"With Dr. Clarke, I differ from Sir D. Corrigan both in religion and politics, but I think it so imperative on every member of our Profession to aid to the utmost of his ability and means the return of one or more members to the next Parliament, able and willing to bring the abuses of the Irish Poor Law before the House of Commons, that I unhesitatingly sink all other considerations. With grateful thanks to Sir D. Corrigan for the sacrifice he is making, and best wishes for his success, &c."

Dr. Potter, *Kilkenny.*

"I wish from my heart he may be returned by a triumphant majority, and represent the Profession of Ireland as its champion."

Dr. Fitzgerald, *Carrick-on-Suir.*

Dr. Fitzgerald encloses £2, and "trusts Sir Dominic has changed his economical ideas since 1848, when he considered 5s. a day ample remuneration for us." [The Board of Health, Sir H. Marsh, Sir P. Crampton, and Dr. Corrigan allocated, under the Act, 5s. a day *additional pay* to dispensary officers, as that sum had been paid in previous epidemics, and as the first-named gentleman had himself served for such remuneration. For gentlemen sent to districts away from their own localities the payment averaged one and a-half guinea per day.]

A Conservative Gentleman.

"From my heart I wish Sir Dominic success. There is one thing certain, that he is not going into Parliament from any motive of gain; it will be a great loss to a man of his position. If returned, the Profession, no doubt, before very long would be in a different position from what it is at present."

Numerous letters from licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall, enclosing subscriptions and expressing satisfaction with Sir D. Corrigan's action with regard to the Pharmacy Bill and other public medical questions, were also received.

CORRIGAN ELECTION FUND.

The following Circular was issued to the Profession throughout Ireland, and in the generous subscriptions of the members of his own Profession will be found the best proof of the way in which Sir Dominic Corrigan's candidature was regarded by his professional brethren:

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION, 1868.

MEDICAL SUBSCRIPTION TOWARDS THE GUARANTEE FUND

FOR EXPENSES OF

SIR D. J. CORRIGAN, BART., M.D.

Sir—Believing the election to Parliament of an able and independent member of our Profession to be an object of the highest importance, in a public as well as a professional point of view, we beg leave to ask your support and contribution towards a Guarantee Fund for the purpose of aiding the return of Sir Dominic Corrigan, Bart., for the City of Dublin.

The following gentlemen have to-day given us their names with the subscriptions placed opposite to them. We shall feel much obliged for an early reply, and will thank you to aid us amongst our professional brethren in your neighbourhood. Post-office orders and cheques may be made payable to any one of us.

R. D. LYONS, 8 Merrion-square, West.
R. McDONNELL, 14 Lower Pembroke-street.
E. D. MAPOTHER, 125 Stephen's-green.

CORRIGAN ELECTION FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
A. B., Dr., per Dr. Lyons	25	0	0
A Medical Friend, ...	10	0	0
A Friend	5	0	0
A Public Servant	5	0	0
Adrien, Dr. W., Oldtown	2	0	0
Alton, Dr., Tralee	3	0	0
Anderson, Dr., Newtownhamilton ..	0	10	0
Anonymous, per Dr. Long ..	2	0	0
Ashe, Dr. Isaac, Warrenpoint ..	5	0	0
Atkins, Dr. J. M., Virginia ..	2	0	0
Atkinson, Dr. G., Dublin ..	2	0	0
Barry, Dr., Mallow	2	0	0
Barrett, Dr., Macroom	1	0	0
Baxter, Dr., Baggot-street ..	2	0	0
Bennett, Dr., Bruff	2	0	0
Berry, Dr. P., Mallow	1	0	0
Brady, Dr. D. F., Gardiner's-row ..	5	0	0
Brady, Dr. James, Harcourt-street ..	3	0	0
Brady, Dr. P., Clonmellon ..	1	0	0
Brodie, Dr., Limerick	3	0	0
Browne, Dr. A., Boyle	1	1	0
Bodkin, Dr., Tuam	1	1	0
Bourke, Dr., Limerick	2	0	0
Boxwell, Dr., Wexford	3	0	0
Burke, Dr. T. H., Westport ..	1	0	0
Burden, Dr. H., Belfast	1	0	0
Butler, Dr. N. J., North George's-st.	3	0	0
Byrne, Dr. J. A., 37 Westland-row..	10	0	0
Byrne, Dr., Dunshaughlin ..	5	0	0
Byrne, Mr. J., Medical Student ..	1	0	0
Byrne, Dr. F. (R. A.)	1	0	0
Cahill, Dr. Mark, Dame-street ..	3	0	0
Cahill, Dr. James, Kells	1	0	0
Cahill, Dr., Ballinacargy	1	0	0
Carroll, Dr., Leinster-street ..	20	0	0
Carroll, Sir W., M.D., ...	10	0	0
Carroll, Dr., Waterford	2	0	0
Casey, Dr., Bruff	1	0	0
Cavet, Dr., Waterford	2	0	0
Colohan, Dr., Q.C., Galway ..	3	0	0
Comerford, Dr., Kilkenny.. ..	1	1	0
Connolly, Dr., Waterford	2	0	0
Connolly, Mr., Medical Student ..	1	0	0
Cooke, Dr., Enniscorthy	2	0	0
Corbett, Dr., Q.C., Cork	3	0	0
Cosgrave, Dr., Finea	1	0	0
Coyne, Mr. (father of a Student of Medicine)	3	0	0
Crean, Dr., Clonmel	1	0	0
Crean, Dr., Wexford	3	0	0
Crinnian, Dr., Collon	1	0	0
Cruise, Dr., Merrion-square ..	50	0	0
Cryan, Dr. Robert, Rutland-square ..	20	0	0
Cullen, Dr. Paul J., Charlemont-street	1	0	0
Cuming, Dr. J., Belfast	10	0	0
Curran, Dr., Mullingar	2	0	0
Daly, Dr. James, Talbot-street ..	10	0	0
Darby, Dr., Monasterevan.. ..	1	0	0
Davys, Dr., Swords	3	0	0
Davis, Dr., Ballyhaunis	1	0	0
Davis, Dr. F., ...	1	0	0
Dillon, Dr., Ballaghadereen ..	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Dillon, Dr., Ennis	1	0	0
Dirham, Dr., Usher's-island ..	3	0	0
Doherty, Dr., Westland-row ..	5	0	0
Doran, Dr., Sneem	0	10	0
Dowling, Dr., Tipperary	1	0	0
Doyle, Dr., Irishtown	2	0	0
Drennan, Dr., Belfast	2	0	0
Duffy, J., Esq., per Dr. Gogarty ..	5	0	0
Duigan, Dr., Mullingar	3	0	0
Duigan, Dr., R.N., ...	1	0	0
Egan, Dr. R. W., Talbot-street ..	2	0	0
Egan, Dr., Claremorris	1	1	0
Elliott, Dr., Waterford	2	0	0
Enright, Dr., Ennis	1	1	0
Eustace, Drs. J. and M., Drumcondra	10	0	0
E. F., Dr., per Dr. M'Donnell ..	5	0	0
Fennelly, Dr., C.U.I., ...	3	0	0
Ferris, Dr., Athy	1	0	0
Fitzpatrick, Dr., Baggot-street ..	3	0	0
Fitzpatrick, Dr., Maryborough ..	2	0	0
Fitzgerald, Dr. Alex., Carrick-on-Suir	2	0	0
Fitzsimons, Dr., Rathangan ..	1	1	0
Fitzgibbon, Dr., Clonmel	1	0	0
Foley, Dr. W., Kilrush	1	0	0
Forrest, Dr. J. K., Clare-street ..	20	0	0
Furlong, Dr., Ballycogley.. ..	1	0	0
Furlong, Dr., Wexford	1	0	0
Furlong, Dr. T.	1	0	0
Geary, Dr., ex-P.L.I., ...	3	0	0
Gogarty, Dr. Henry J., Blessington-street	5	0	0
Goodall, Dr., Wexford	3	0	0
Grealy, Dr., Galway	1	0	0
Grealy, Dr., Lettermore	1	0	0
Greene, Dr., Urlingford	3	0	0
Griffin, Dr., Killarney	2	0	0
Gwydir, Dr., Longford	2	0	0
Hadden, Dr., Wexford	1	0	0
Hadden, Dr., Skibbereen	1	1	0
Halton, Dr., Moynalty	1	0	0
Hamilton, Dr., Tarbert	1	0	0
Hanley, Dr., Thurles	1	0	0
Hanrahan, Dr., Mountrath ..	3	0	0
Hanagan, A., Esq., per Dr. Lyons ..	5	0	0
Harkan, Dr., Castlerea	2	0	0
Harkhan, Dr., Castleton	2	0	0
Harkin, Dr., Belfast	1	0	0
Harold, Dr., Castleisland	1	0	0
Hart, Dr., Laurencetown	1	0	0
Haslett, Dr., Donegal ..	1	0	0
Hayden, Dr. T., Harcourt-street ..	20	0	0
Hayes, Dr., C.U.I., ...	3	0	0
Hay, Dr., Ballymena	0	10	0
H., Dr., per Dr. Mapother ..	1	0	0
Heffernan, Dr., Limerick	2	0	0
Hewett, Dr., Tipperary	1	0	0
Howes, Dr., Dunlavin	1	1	0
Hughes, Dr. John, Merrion-square ..	20	0	0
Hughes, Dr. J. S., Westland-row ..	10	0	0
Hughes, Dr., Oranmore	1	0	0
Hyland, Dr.	10	0	0
Hynes, Dr., Kinvara	5	0	0
Ivors, Dr., Ballyshannon	1	0	0
Jamieson, Dr., Newtownards ..	1	0	0
Johnston, Dr. H. M., Belfast ..	2	0	0
Kane, Dr., Limerick	2	0	0
Kearney, Dr., Louth	1	0	0
Kelly, Dr., Glenties	2	0	0
Kelly, Dr. Dillon, Mullingar ..	2	0	0
Kennedy, Dr., Tipperary	1	0	0
Keogh, Dr. E. A.	2	2	0
Keogh, Dr., Carrigtholt	1	0	0
Kisby, Dr., Shercock	1	0	0
Laffan, Dr., C. U. I.	3	0	0
Lanagan, Dr., Ballymahon ..	1	0	0
Ledwich, Dr., Harcourt-street ..	5	0	0
Leeper, Dr., Keady	1	1	0
Leney, Dr., Strabane	1	0	0
Little, Dr. P. C., Dominick-street ..	5	0	0
Long, Dr. P. W., Stephen's-green ..	5	0	0
Long, Dr. E., Sackville-street ..	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Lynam, Dr., Strokestown	2	0	0
Lynch, Dr., Loughrea	3	0	0
Lynch, Dr., Killester	2	0	0
Lyons, Dr. Robert D., Merrion-square	100	0	0
Mackey, Mr. H., per Dr. O'Dwyer ..	3	0	0
Macwilliam, Dr., Belfast	1	0	0
Madden, Dr. Thomas W., Westland-row	3	3	0
Madden, Dr. R. R., Dublin Castle ..	1	0	0
Madden, Dr. T. More, Rotundo Hospital	1	0	0
Mahony, Dr., Lusk	2	0	0
Mapother, Dr., Stephen's-green ..	50	0	0
Martin, Dr. W. J., Fitzwilliam-street	10	0	0
Martin, Dr., Portlaw	2	0	0
Martin, Dr. D., Grafton-street ..	2	0	0
Mason, Dr., Harcourt-street ..	5	0	0
Mathews, Dr., Cavan	1	0	0
Medical Officers, Edenderry, per Dr. Saunderson	3	0	0
M. K., per Dr. Lyons, ...	1	0	0
Meldon, Dr., Westland-row ..	3	0	0
Moloney, Dr., Cashel	1	0	0
Moore, Dr., Ardee	5	0	0
Moorehead, Dr., Tullamore ..	3	0	0
Morgan, Dr., Clifden	1	0	0
Morrogh, Dr., Indian Army ..	2	0	0
Morris, Mr. A., per Dr. Daly, ..	1	0	0
Morrissey, Dr., Tipperary	1	0	0
Motherhill, Dr., Castlederg ..	1	0	0
Mullally, Dr., Templemore ..	1	0	0
Murney, Dr., J.P., Belfast ..	5	0	0
Murney, Dr., Rutland-square ..	2	0	0
Murphy, Dr., Croom	2	0	0
Murphy, Mr., R., Apothecary, Carrick-on-Suir	1	0	0
Murphy, Dr. J. R., Carrick-on-Suir..	1	0	0
Murray, Dr. J., Ballymacarret ..	2	0	0
M'Cormac, Dr. William, Belfast ..	10	0	0
M'Cormick, Dr. G. M., Usher's-island	10	0	0
M'Cabe, Dr., Waterford	2	0	0
M'Donnell, Dr. Robert, Lower Pembroke-street	100	0	0
M'Donnell, Dr., P.L.C., ...	100	0	0
M'Donnell, Dr., Dunmore.. ..	1	0	0
M'Donnell, Dr., Randals own ..	1	0	0
M'Dermott, Dr. Ralph, Kells ..	1	1	0
M'Dermott, Dr., Killarney ..	1	0	0
M'Gahan, Dr., Kingscourt ..	1	0	0
M'Gloin, Dr., Aclare	1	0	0
M'Gusty, Dr., Slane	0	10	0
M'Namara, Dr., Corofin	1	0	0
M'Swiney, Dr. S. M., Stephen's-green	2	0	0
M'Veagh, Dr., North Frederick-street	5	0	0
Neary, Dr.	1	0	0
Nedley, Dr., Cavendish-row ..	10	0	0
Nicolls, Dr. S., Longford ..	2	0	0
Nicolls, Dr. P. J., Navan ..	2	0	0
Nihill, Dr., Tulla	1	0	0
Nixon, Dr., C.U.I.	1	0	0
Nolan, Dr., Gort	2	2	0
Nolan, Dr., Ballina	1	0	0
Nolan, Mr., Medical Student ..	1	0	0
Nolan, Dr., Castleisland	1	0	0
Oldham, Dr. George, Grafton-street	10	10	0
O'Brien, Dr. P., County Kildare ..	5	0	0
O'Connor, Dr., Cork	5	0	0
O'Connell, Dr., Kilmallock ..	2	0	0
O'Connell, Dr., Templemore ..	1	0	0
O'Donoghue, Dr., Frenchpark ..	1	0	0
O'Donnell, Dr., Kilrush	3	0	0
O'Dwyer, Dr., Camden-street ..	1	0	0
O'Farrell, Dr., Boyle	3	3	0
O'Farrell, Dr., Dominick-street ..	2	0	0
O'Flynn, Dr., Drumshambo ..	2	0	0
O'Hanlon, Dr., Rathkeale.. ..	1	0	0
O'Kelly, Drs. E. T., senr. and junr., Maynooth	10	0	0
O'Kelly, Dr. Martin, Celbridge ..	10	0	0
O'Kelly, Dr., Ballyroan	2	0	0
O'Leary, Dr. W. H., York-street ..	5	0	0
O'Meara, Dr., Carlow	5	0	0
O'Neill, Dr. E. J., Earl-street ..	2	0	0
O'Neill, Dr., Mitchelstown ..	1	0	0
O'Reilly, Dr., Ratoath	5	0	0
O'Reilly, Dr., Ballynagh	1	0	0
O'Rorke, Dr., Enniscorthy ..	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
O'Sullivan, Dr., Glennamaddy ..	1	1	0
O'Sullivan, Dr. F. R., Kenmare ..	0	10	0
Pallis, Dr., Ballinalack	1	0	0
Patten, Dr., Lisburn	2	0	0
Phayre, Dr., Limerick . ..	1	0	0
Phelan, Dr., Sec. Hosp. Commission	1	0	0
Phelan, Dr., Mitchelstown ..	1	0	0
P. J. C., Medical Student	2	0	0
Piddell, Dr., Co. Cork	1	10	0
Pirrie, Dr., Belfast	1	0	0
Pope, Dr., Donegal	1	0	0
Potter, Dr., Kilkenny	2	0	0
Power, Mr., Medical Student ..	2	0	0
Quinlan, Dr., Borrisoleigh ..	1	1	0
Quirk, Dr., Tullamore	1	0	0
Rea, Dr., Belfast	1	0	0
Riordan, Dr., Bruff	1	1	0
Rowan, Dr., Miltown Malbay ..	1	0	0
Ryan, Dr., Co. Clare	3	3	0
Ryan, Dr., T.C., Francis-street ..	3	0	0
Ryan, Dr., Gardiner-street.. ..	2	0	0
Ryan, Dr., Pallasgreen	1	0	0
Ryan, Dr., Tipperary	1	0	0
Salmon, Dr., Castlepollard ..	1	0	0
Scott, Dr., Aughnacloy	1	1	0
Scully, Dr., senr., Clonmel ..	1	0	0
Scully, Dr., junr, Clonmel.. ..	1	0	0
Shanley, Dr. Michael, Strokestown ..	2	0	0
Shannon, Dr. Peter, Stephen's-green	10	0	0
Shea, Dr., Capel-street	3	0	0
Sheill, Dr., Ballyshannon.. ..	5	0	0
Sheridan, Dr., Oulart	1	0	0
Sheehan, Dr., Buttevant	1	0	0
Sigerson, Dr., C.U.I., ...	5	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Slevin, Dr., Longford	2	0	0
Smith, Dr. Brice, Belfast	1	0	0
Smythe, Dr., Manorcunningham ..	2	0	0
Stamer, Dr., Ennis	1	1	0
Stephens, Dr., Donegal	1	0	0
Stewart, Dr. H. H., Eccles-street ..	25	0	0
Stokes, Dr. William, junr., Clare-st.	10	0	0
Sugrue, Dr., Kerry	1	0	0
Surgeon, R.N., ...	1	0	0
Teevan, Dr., Co. Leitrim	3	0	0
Templeton, Dr. R., Hibernian School	2	0	0
Ternan, Dr., L.R.C.S.I., ...	5	0	0
Thompson, Dr. James, Ballymoney..	1	0	0
Thompson, Dr., Ballina	1	0	0
Thorpe, Dr., Letterkenny	2	2	0
Tucker, Dr., Sligo	1	0	0
Twiss, Dr., Parkmore	1	0	0
Tyrrell, Dr. Henry J., Westland-row	20	0	0
Underwood, Dr., Loughrea ..	1	0	0
Wade, Dr., Brunswick-street ..	1	0	0
Walsh, Dr., Leeson-street	10	0	0
Walsh, Dr., Thurles	1	0	0
Walshe, Dr. R. J., Clara	1	0	0
Walsh, Dr., Midleton	1	0	0
Wall, Dr., Cork	1	1	0
Wall, Dr. J., Cork	1	1	0
Wallis, Dr., Charleville	1	0	0
Ward, Dr., Q.C., Galway	1	0	0
West, Dr., Ballinacargy	1	0	0
White, Dr. B. P., Derry	5	0	0
White, Dr., Clonmel	1	0	0
Whyte, Dr. N. C., City Coroner ..	2	0	0
Yorke, Dr., Granard	1	0	0

CITY OF DUBLIN ELECTION, 1868.

BALANCE SHEET.

CORRIGAN ELECTION FUND.

Charge.	£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions Paid up	1203	17	0
By Total Discharge	1,148	2	10
Balance to Credit of Fund	£55	14	2
Subscriptions Due	£12	0	0

Examined and found correct.

R. D. LYONS.
R. McDONNELL.
E. D. MAPOTHER.

20th January, 1869.

Discharge.	£	s.	d.
November 17th, 1868—Dr. Lyons, by Cheque to David Fitzgerald, Esq., Conducting Agent for Sir Dominic J. Corrigan, Bart.	1,000	0	0
Nov. 21st—By Advertisements as per Vouchers—			
„ „ *Evening Post* ..	30	9	0
„ „ *Irish Times* ..	27	8	6
„ „ *Saunders's News-Letter*	14	2	6
„ „ *Freeman's Journal* ..	9	11	6
„ „ *Daily Express* ..	0	3	6
„ „ *Evening Mail* ..	0	10	0
Scrivenery, as per Voucher	5	7	0
„ by Queen's Institute	0	17	0
By Stamped Envelopes for Circulars ..	11	17	0
„ Mr. Mullany, Printing	3	0	0
„ Mr. O'Toole, „	2	9	6
Paid for use of Molesworth Hall for Medical Meeting	2	10	0
Car Hire	0	12	6
Messages	0	10	0
Fees on Country Cheques	0	2	9
By cost of 500 Copies of Report and List of Subscribers, Mr. Mullany's Account ..	34	6	7
By Postage of 300 copies	4	5	6
Total ..	£1,148	2	10

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